The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NUMB. 88.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1759.

The IDLER. No. 87.

SIR,

I Am a young Lady newly married to a young Gentleman. Our Fortune is large, our Minds are vacant, our Diſpoſitions gay, our Acquaintance numerous, and our Relations ſplendid. We conſidered that Marriage, like Life, has its Youth, that the firſt Year is the Year of Gayety and Revel, and reſolved to ſee the Shews and feel the Joys of *London* before the Increaſe of our Family ſhould confine us to domeſtick Cares and domeſtick Pleaſures.

Little Time was ſpent in Preparation; the Coach was harneſſed, and a few Days brought us to *London*, and we alighted at a Lodging provided for us by Miſs *Biddy Triſle*, a Maiden Couſin of my Huſband's Father, where we found Apartments on a ſecond Floor, which my Couſin told us would ſerve us till we could pleaſe ourſelves with a more commodious and elegant Habitation, and which ſhe had taken at a very high Price, becauſe it was not worth the while to make a hard Bargain for ſo ſhort a Time.

Here I intended to lie concealed, till my new Cloaths were made and my new Lodging hired; but Miſs *Triſle* had ſo induſtriouſly given Notice of our Arrival to all her Acquaintance, that I had the Mortification next Day of ſeeing the Door thronged with painted Coaches and Chairs with Coronets, and was obliged to receive all my Huſband's Relations on a ſecond Floor.

Inconveniencies are often ballanced by ſome Advantage: The Elevation of my Apartments furniſhed a Subject for Converſation, which, without ſome ſuch Help, we ſhould have been in Danger of wanting. Lady *Stately* told us how many Years had paſſed ſince ſhe climbed ſo many Steps. Miſs *Airy* ran to the Window, and thought it charming to ſee the Walkers ſo little in the Street; and Miſs *Gentle* went to try the ſame Experiment, and ſcreamed to find herſelf ſo far above the Ground.

They all knew that we intended to remove, and therefore all gave me Advice about a proper Choice. One Street was recommended for the Purity of its Air, another for its Freedom from Noiſe, another for its Nearneſs to the *Park*, and another becauſe there was but a Step from it to all Places of Diverſion; and another, becauſe its Inhabitants enjoyed at once the Town and Country.

I had Civility enough to hear every Recommendation with a Look of Curioſity while it was made, and of Acquieſcence when it was concluded, but in my Heart felt no other Deſire than to be free from the Diſgrace of a ſecond Floor, and care little where I ſhould fix, if the Apartments were ſpacious and ſplendid.

Next Day a Chariot was hired, and Miſs *Triſle* was diſpatched to find a Lodging. She returned in the Afternoon, with an Account of a charming Place, to which my Huſband went in the Morning to make the Contract. Being young and unexperienced, he took with him his Friend *Ned Quick*, a Gentleman of great Skill in Rooms and Furniture, who ſees, at a ſingle Glance, whatever there is to be commended or cenſured. Mr. *Quick*, at the firſt View of the Houſe, declared that it could not be inhabited, for the Sun in the Afternoon ſhone with full Glare on the Windows of the Dining-Room.

Miſs *Triſle* went out again, and ſoon diſcovered another Lodging, which Mr. *Quick* went to ſurvey, and found, that whenever the Wind ſhould blow from the Eaſt, all the Smoke of the City would be driven upon it.

A magnificent Set of Rooms was then found in one of the Streets near *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, which Miſs *Triſle* preferred to any which ſhe had yet ſeen; but Mr. *Quick* having muſed upon it for a Time, concluded that it would be too much expoſed in the Morning to the Fogs that riſe from the River.

Thus Mr. *Quick* proceeded to give us every Day new Teſtimonies of his Taſte and Circumſpection; ſometimes the Street was too narrow for a double Range of Coaches; ſometimes it was an obſcure Place, not inhabited by Perſons of Quality. Some Places were dirty, and ſome crouded; in ſome Houſes the Furniture was ill ſuited, and in others the Stairs were too narrow. He had ſuch Fertility of Objections that Miſs *Triſle* was at laſt tired, and deſiſted from all Attempts for our Accommodation.

In the mean time, I have ſtill continued to ſee my Company on a ſecond Floor, and am aſked twenty Times a Day when I am to leave thoſe odious Lodgings, in which I live tumultuouſly without Pleaſure, and expenſively without Honour. My Huſband thinks ſo highly of Mr. *Quick*, that he cannot be perſuaded to remove without his Approbation, and Mr. *Quick* thinks his Reputation raiſed by the Multiplication of Difficulties.

In this Diſtreſs, to whom can I have recourſe. I find my Temper vitiated by daily Diſappointment, by the Sight of Pleaſures which I cannot partake, and the Poſſeſſion of Riches which I cannot enjoy. Dear Mr. *Idler*, inform my Huſband, that he is triſling away, in ſuperfluous Vexation, the few Months which Cuſtom has appropriated to Delight; that matrimonial Quarrels are not eaſily reconciled between thoſe that have no Children; that, wherever we ſettle, he muſt always find ſome Inconvenience; but nothing is ſo much to be avoided as a perpetual State of Enquiry and Suſpenſe.

I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

PEGGY HEARTLESS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN the year 1721, I commanded a veſſel for Sir Richard Steel (called the Fiſh-Pool, burthen upwards of 130 tons) built for the purpoſe of carrying live fiſh. This veſſel was ſo conſtructed that I went in her without ballaſt (ſave the water wherein we kept our fiſh) ſeveral voyages from London to Norway, Ireland, &c. As I ſuperintended her conſtruction, I was fully acquainted with the manner of it. About ſix feet from the kelſon was placed a deck, which extended from ſtem to ſtern, by which alone ſhe ſwam, drawing about 12 feet water: The hold or well under this deck, when ſhe floated, contained about 100 tons of water, and was her ballaſt, which, by experience, I found in every reſpect more ſafe than the common ballaſt, for that is liable to, and frequently does, ſhift, but the water ballaſt cannot, nor can a veſſel ballaſted with it overſet by any ſtorm of wind; and was ſuch a veſſel to drive on rocks, and her bottom be entirely ſtaved to pieces, ſhe would ſtill remain ſecure, becoming, by ſuch diſaſter, a flat-bottomed veſſel, of ſmall draught of water, floating by the deck which before bore her up. About two feet below this deck, on either ſide the ſtem, was fixed an iron grate of a foot ſquare, and on either ſide the ſtern-poſt was alſo fixed another grate of 18 inches ſquare, whereby the water had a free paſſage thro' her as ſhe paſſed thro' the water; and notwithſtanding ſhe always contained 100 tons of water, yet we had free communication from the upper deck into the hold, by means of a hatchway, 10 feet long, opening into ſuch hold, which

hatchway was kept open in bad weather, and thereby at all times we could put in or take out fish, without receiving in any other part of the veſſel the leaſt inconvenience from ſuch water in her hold: from whence I conclude, and am well aſſured, that were the powder-rooms on board of his Majeſty's ſhips built with a well-deck, covering the powder-room only, with bulkheads caulked and properly ſecured, ſo as to prevent the water having communication with any other part of the ſhip, and a hatchway (as in the aforementioned veſſel) for conveniently paſſing in and out with ſtores, the ſhip's crew might at all times, in caſe of fire, with great eaſe, infallibly prevent her blowing up, by having a cock, of large bore, fixed thro' the ſhip's bows by the ſtem into the powder-room, with a handle to be come at, at all times, by the turning of which the powder-room might be immediately filled with water, without incommoding any other part of the ſhip, or materially altering her trim. Such a ſecurity would at all times give ſpirits to the crew, and inſtead of deſerting the ſhip for fear of an exploſion, they would to the laſt uſe their endeavours to ſtop the fire; which if effected, the water to let in might with great eaſe be pumped out, and the ſhip return to her former trim. There are few people but have the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of fire, even on ſhore; how much more horrible is the calamity at ſea where there is no poſſibility of eſcaping; yet that horror is heightened by the apprehenſion of inſtant annihilation; could this fear but be removed, many ſhips and lives might be ſaved to the good of the public as well as many individuals.

Dover, Nov. 23.

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Monday, December 3.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *publiſhed laſt Friday night.*

Admiralty-Office, November 30.

Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, *Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the* Royal George, *arrived here, with a letter from Sir* Edward Hawke, *to Mr.* Clevland, *of which the following is a copy.*

Royal George off Penris Point, Nov. 24, 1759

SIR,

IN my letter of the 17th, by expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their Lordſhips with my having received intelligence of eighteen ſail of the line and three frigates of the Breſt ſquadron, being diſcovered about twenty-four leagues to the N. W. of Belleiſle, ſteering to the Eaſtward; all the priſoners, however, agree, that on the day we chaſed them, their ſquadron conſiſted, according to their accompanying liſt, of four ſhips of 80, ſix of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a ſmall veſſel to look out. They ſailed from Breſt the 14th inſtant, the ſame day I ſailed from Torbay. Concluding that their firſt rendezvous would be Quiberon, the inſtant I received the intelligence, I directed my courſe thither with a preſt ſail. At firſt the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us conſiderably to the Weſtward. But on the 18th and 19th, tho' variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidſtone and Coventry frigates, I directed their Commanders to keep a-head of the ſquadron, one on the ſtarboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half paſt eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleiſle by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. I N. the Maidſtone made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet. I immediately ſpread abroad the ſignal for a line a-breaſt, in order to draw all the ſhips of the ſquadron up with me. I had before ſent the Magnanime a-head to make the land. At three quarters paſt nine ſhe made the ſignal for an enemy. Obſerving, on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the ſignal, for the ſeven ſhips neareſt them to chaſe, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the ſquadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaſed, that no time might be loſt in the purſuit. That morning they were in chace of the Rocheſter, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about eleven o'clock; and in the evening, the Sapphire from Quiberon Bay. All the day we had very freſh gales, at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy ſqualls. M. Conflans kept going off under ſuch ſail as all his ſquadron could carry, and at the ſame time keep together, while we crowded after him with every ſail our ſhips could bear. At half paſt two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the ſignal for engaging. We were then to the Southward of Belleiſle, and the French Admiral head-moſt, ſoon after led round the Cardinals, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the Formidable ſtruck, and a little after, the Theſée and Superbe were ſunk. About five the Heros ſtruck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coaſt, among iſlands and ſhoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a Pilot, as was the greateſt part of the ſquadron, and blowing hard on a lee ſhore, I made the ſignal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom water, the iſland of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the ſteeples of Croize S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coaſt, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21ſt we diſcovered one of our ſhips diſmaſted aſhore on the Four; the French Heros alſo, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run aſhore to the weſtward of Croize. On the latter's moving, I made the Eſſex the ſignal to ſlip and purſue her, but the unfortunately got upon the Four, and both ſhe and the Reſolution are irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding we ſent them all the aſſiſtance the weather would permit. About fourſcore of the Reſolution's company, in ſpite of the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances of their Captain, made rafts, and, with ſeveral French priſoners, belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to ſea. All the Eſſex's are ſaved (with as many of the ſtores as poſſible) except one Lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French ſhore, and have not ſince been heard of: the remains of both ſhips are ſet on fire. We found the Dorſetſhire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th put out to ſea; as I hope the Swiftſure did, for ſhe is ſtill miſſing. The Dorſetſhire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter ſaw the Revenge without. Thus, what loſs we have ſuſtained has been owing to the weather not the enemy, ſeven or eight of whoſe line of battle ſhips got to ſea, I believe, the night or the action.

As ſoon as it was broad-light in the morning of the 21ſt, I diſcovered ſeven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ſhips at anchor, between Point Penris and the River Vilaine; on which I made the ſignal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed ſo hard from the N. W. that inſtead of daring to caſt the quadron looſe, I was obliged to ſtrike top gallant-maſts. Moſt of thoſe ſhips appeared to be a-ground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I ſent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance to deſtroy the Soleil Royal, and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ſhips, ſet the firſt on fire, and ſoon after the latter met the ſame fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way and worked up within Penris-Point, as well for the ſake of its being a ſafer road, as to deſtroy, if poſſible, the two ſhips of the enemy which ſtill lay without the Villaine; but before the ſhips I ſent a-head for that purpoſe could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only twelve feet water on the bar, at low water. We diſcovered at leaſt ſeven if not eight line of battle ſhips about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored acroſs to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had twelve long boats, fitted as fire-ſhips, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Sapphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at leaſt the latter ſhould be favourable; if they can, by any means, be deſtroyed, it ſhall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impoſſible in the ſpace of a ſhort winter's day, that all our ſhips ſhould be able to get into action, or all thoſe of the enemy brought to it. The Commanders and companies of ſuch as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, and gave the ſtrongeſt proofs of a true Britiſh ſpirit. In the ſame manner, I am ſatisfied, thoſe would have acquitted themſelves, whoſe bad going ſhips, or the diſtance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loſs by the enemy is not conſiderable; for in the ſhips which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant, and 39 Seamen and Marines killed, and about 202 wounded. When I conſider the ſeaſon of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the ſhortneſs of the day, and the coaſt we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could poſſibly be done, has been done. As to the loſs we have ſuſtained, let it be placed to the account of the neceſſity I was under of running all riſks to break this ſtrong force of the enemy: Had we had but two hours more daylight, the whole had been totally deſtroyed, or taken, for we were almoſt up with their van when night overtook us.

Yeſterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune ſloop, and the Proſerpine fireſhip. On the 16th I had diſpatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Capt. Duff, to keep ſtrictly on his guard. In his way thither he fell in with the Hebé, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury maſts, and fought her ſeveral hours. During the engagement Lieut. Stuart, Second of the Kamillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the ſurviving Officers, on conſulting together, reſolved to leave her, as ſhe proved too ſtrong for them. I have detached Capt. Young to Quiberon Bay with five ſhips, and am making up a flying ſquadron to ſcour the coaſt to the Iſle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ſhips that may be there.

I am, Sir, &c.

ED. HAWKE.

List of Ships with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	
Royal George	100	880	Sir Edward Hawke, Capt. Campbell.
Union	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy, Capt. Evans.
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves.
Namure	90	780	Capt. Buckle.
Mars	74	600	James Young, Esq; Commodore.
Warſpight	74	600	Sir John Bentley.
Hercules	74	600	Capt. Forteſcue.
Torbay	74	700	Hon. Capt Keppel.
Magnanimo	74	700	Rt. Hon. Ld Howe.
Reſolution	74	600	Capt. Speke.
Hero	74	600	H. Capt. Edgcumbe
Swiftſure	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Dorſetſhire	70	520	Capt. Denis.
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier.
Chicheſter	70	520	Capt. Willet.
Temple	70	520	Capt. Wath. Shirley
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr.
Eſſex	64	480	Capt. Obrien.
Kingſton	60	400	Capt. Shirley.
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Mapleſden
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley.
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby.
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird.

The following frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke, between Uſhant and Belle Iſle.

Rocheſter	50	350	Capt. Duff.
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Faulkland	50	350	Capt. Fr. Sa. Drake.
Chatham	50	350	Capt. John Lockart.
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Houd.
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harriſon.
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale.
Coventry	28	200	Capt Bunlem.
Maidſtone	28	200	Capt. Diggs.
Sapphire	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

Liſt of the French Squadron which came out of Breſt, November 14, 1759.

Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans, Admiral.
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beautremont, Vice-Admiral.
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. André du Verger, Rear Adm.
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Gubriant, Chef d'Eſcadre.
L'Intrepide	74	815	
Le Glorieux	74	815	
Le Theſée	74	815	
L'Heros	74	815	
Le Robuſte	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
Le Juſte	70	800	
Le Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
LeNorthumberl.	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
Le Solitaire	64	750	
Le Brillant	64	750	
L'Eveillé	64	750	
Le Bizarre	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64		
L'Hebé	40		
La Veſtale	34		
L'Aigrette	36		
Le Calypſo	16		

Le Prince Noir, a ſmall veſſel to look out.

The above ſhips were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate. [*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Royal George, Capt. Campbell, in Vilaine Bay, Nov. 23, 1759.

'On the 20th inſtant we eſpied the French 'fleet of 21 ſail of the line in chace of Commo-'dore Duff's ſmall ſquadron, at the inſtant 'when they were near taking the Chatham of '50 guns, commanded by the brave Capt. Lock-'hart, but upon ſeeing Sir Edward Hawke's 'ſquadron they were put into the greateſt con-'fuſion, and immediately run until they could 'go no further for the ſhore, which they kept a-'longſide of, and run into ſuch places as none 'but people in the greateſt conſternation would 'have ventured, and none but thoſe who were 'determined at all events to have deſtroyed 'them would have followed. Admiral Hawke 'was on board our ſhip, and his orders to Capt. 'Campbell were continually to carry him cloſe 'alongſide of M. Conflans, which we endea-'voured to do, but he and all his fleet took all 'poſſible pains to avoid us, except one brave 'Captain, who came betwixt us and the French 'Admiral with intent to ſave him, but unfor-'tunately for him his ſhip was ſunk by the 'ſecond broadſide we gave him. When we en-'gaged the French, it was in a ſtorm of wind, 'and upon their own ſhore, and nothing but 'the tempeſt joined to the ſhortneſs of the days 'ſaved their whole fleet from total deſtruction, 'for night coming on we knew not where we 'were, and therefore it was right to come to 'an anchor. The next morning we found 'ourſelves in Vilaine bay, with 11 French and a 'frigate within us, nine whereof they hauled 'up a ſmall river, and we have burnt the other 'two. We loſt two of our ſhips, the Reſolution 'of 74 guns and the Eſſex of 64, which were 'forced on ſhore by the violence of the weather. 'The hand of providence has been very viſible 'in the protection of our ſhip, to the great ad-'miration of our whole fleet, for the French 'Admiral and 13 other ſhips were upon us for 'above half an hour, notwithſtanding which, 'we have not loſt a ſingle man. It is doubtful 'whether we ſhall do any thing more, but the 'Admiral will attempt to burn the reſt to mor-'row. I wiſh he may be able to effect it. I am, &c.

The following is ſaid to be authentic. On the 20th inſtant, the French ſquadron incloſed Commodore Duff, with his ſmall ſquadron, in Quiberon, who were drawn up in line of battle; but ſeeing Sir Edw. Hawke, they endeavoured to get off. Sir John Bentley, in the Warſpite, begun the engagement. The Dorſetſhire ſuffered moſt. There is only one Officer killed, which is Lieutenant Price, of the Magnanime. The French Rear Admiral is killed, and it is ſuppoſed that M. Conflans is drowned. There were only fifteen men ſaved out of the French ſhip of 74 guns, which was ſunk, and twenty-five out of the other; though it was ſuppoſed there were 1000 men in each. The Formidable, which is taken, had 400 men killed. The Soleil Royal (burnt) was gilt to the water's edge.

The eighty men of the Reſolution's crew, who put to ſea with ſome French on a raft, got, it is thought, into the Loire.

M. Conflans, on deſcrying Admiral Hawke's fleet, led the ſlight himſelf for the gulph of Vannes; but the ſtorm ariſing from ſhore prevented his making the harbour.

We hear that one of the French Officers on board the Formidable man of war, taken in the engagement, wrote a very moving letter to Admiral Hawke, ſetting forth the miſerable condition he and the crew were in, having ſo many wounded men on board, and begged that he would permit them to be ſet on ſhore; which requeſt, we hear, the Admiral granted, in regard that the wounded men might get more aſſiſtance than they could have on board.

The Hailden, Murray, from Jamaica to Leith, is taken by a French man of war, and carried into Cadiz.

The Suſannah, Johnſon, from New York for London, was taken the 10th ult. in lat. 44. long. 28. by a French privateer belonging to Marſeilles, of 16 guns and 130 men, and carried into Vigo.

Tuesday, December 4.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 24.

THE following ſupplies are granted to his Majeſty for the following purpoſes, to wit; 4000l. to the Truſtees of the Linen Manufacture of this kingdom; 4000l. to the Truſtees of the Linen Manufacture for the provinces of Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaught; 5000l. to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. of Dublin, to enable them to carry on the Bailiff-Office-Wall to the eaſt end of the piles; 2000l. to remove the obſtructions in the navigation of the River Barrow from St. Mullins to Monaſter Evan; 4000l. for carrying on the Inland Navigation of the River Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the town of Killaloe; 4000l. for carrying on the Inland Navigation from the Lagan to Loughnea and Belfaſt; 1000l. towards finiſhing the Church of St. Thomas in Dublin; 4000l. to the Incorporated Society for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools in Ireland; 3000l. for carrying on the Pier at Dunlary; 4000l. towards making the River Nore navigable from Kilkenny to Inniſteague; 3000l. to the relief of the Lying-in-hoſpital towards the payment of their debts, to finiſh the building, and to furniſh the houſe; 1000l. towards rebuilding St. Catherine's Church in Dublin; 2000l. for deepening the Channel from the Pale Work in the River Blayne to the Bridge of Drogheda; 10,000l. for promoting the Inland Navigation from the city of Dublin to the Shannon; 1500l. to the Workhouſe of the city of Corke; 2500l. for making the River Black Water navigable from the Coal-pits of Dromagh and Dyſert to Cappoquin; 3500l. towards widening and repairing Baal's Bridge at Limerick, enlarging the Quay, and for building a bridge from thence to Mardyke, and clearing the River Shannon of rocks from the ſaid Quay to the Pool; 2000l. to make and finiſh the harbour at Wicklow; 2000l. for the Encouragement of Engliſh Proteſtant Schools; and 2750l. for carrying on the Cambrick Manufacture.

PORT NEWS.

Goſport, Dec. 3. Saturday evening two bomb-veſſels and the Salamander fireſhip went into dock, on which occaſion ſeveral gangs of Shipwrights and Caulkers worked all night. Yeſterday they came out, and are fitting for ſea with the greateſt expedition, all the bombs and fireſhips in the harbour being ordered to Spithead. The Blaſt and Baſiliſk ſailed out yeſterday.

LONDON.

By a letter from Sir Edward Hawke's fleet we are informed, that it was contrary to the opinion of M. Conflans in ſailing from Breſt; that after he had received ſailing orders he ſent an officer to Paris, to endeavour to perſwade them from the enterprize, and to wait for a more ſeaſonable opportunity, but inſtead of liſtening to his advice, freſh orders were ſent for his putting to ſea with all diligence, when he was forced to obey his orders, the conſequence of which was, the deſtruction of the beſt part of their fleet.

We hear that the Formidable French man of war, carrying 80 braſs guns, of 48, 36, and 24-pounders, is 15 feet longer in the keel, than any of the ſhips in his Majeſty's Navy, and alſo every other way in proportion to the ſame.

Lieut. Aningham, who brought into Falmouth the Dutch veſſel, with the news of Sir Edward Hawke's having defeated the French ſquadron, is made a Poſt Captain.

On Saturday laſt a Meſſenger was diſpatched to Col. Yorke, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, to inform him of the defeat of the French fleet; and afterwards to proceed to Prince Ferdinand, and the King of Pruſſia, to inform them of the ſame.

of We are aſſured that ſome time ago ſeveral the ſtouteſt tranſports that had returned from Quebec were taken up by the Government, and had port-holes marked ready to be cut to have cannon mounted in them, to be diſtributed along ſuch parts of the coaſt as were thought moſt liable for the French to attempt a landing; but that on receiving the glorious news of the late defeat of the French ſquadron, on Friday laſt they were ordered to be diſcharged.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Rimmer, *of the Ship* Gorrell, *to his Owners at* Liverpool, *dated at* Gottenburg, Nov. 3, 1759.

"I wrote from hence the 27th ult. and then told you that I was blocked up by Monſ. Thurot, with five frigates and one cutter: We lay in the ſame road with them three days, during which time they rowed round and round our ſhip, and took particular notice of us: I alſo took all the notice I could of them; two frigates lay a-head of us, two a-ſtern, and one a little within the rocks to watch the ſhips, &c. So far as I can learn, Thurot's fleet are in want of many things, ſuch as anchors and cables, for by all accounts they ſlipp'd them when they left Dunkirk: They have alſo employed all the Bakers in Gottenburg, and have bought up all the beef they can meet with. Another cutter is arrived here; ſo that now there are two, one of eight guns and the other of ten; one of which they are now heaving down and cleaning. It is moſt certainly true, that they have a great many land forces with them, for they appear on board like bees about a hive; the number is ſaid here to be 2200 land ſoldiers, and ſeveral Scotch and Iriſh regiments: One of my ſailors ſpoke with ſome of them in Iriſh, and was anſwered in the ſame language; they have many Gentlemen on board, and when on ſhore make a fine appearance, being full of money: It is whiſpered about here, that they are deſigned either for the Highlands of Scotland, or North of Ireland. They behaved with great complaiſance to us when we lay amongſt them, but as I did not like my company, we took the firſt opportunity of leaving them, and are now lying above the caſtle. They have taken two brigs & brought them into this harbour, one of which they ranſomed; her ranſom bill is No. 6. which makes us believe they have taken ſix ſail. They are all rigged in the ſame manner as our men of war, with red vanes, long heads to their top-gallant-maſts, and the top-gallant-maſts ſtrike abaft, the top-maſts with ſprit-ſail top-ſails rigged, and the cutters are rigged the ſame as our Engliſh cutters, and, upon the whole, they appear very like Engliſh ſhips of war. Four of our men of war, I am ſure, would be ſufficient to keep them in here, and they might lie very ſafely at anchor in the Road."

We hear, that three ſmall ſquadrons of frigates and other ſmall ſhips of force, are now in queſt of Commodore Thurot, two in purſuit of him on the coaſt of Scotland, and the other watching his return in caſe he ſhould ſlip along the coaſt of Norway.

For the more vigorous proſecution of the war the enſuing campaign, the land forces on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment and in Britiſh pay are, we hear to be augmented, excluſive of the Militia, to 117,426 effective men; and that 2,588,993l. will be allowed for their pay, including the pay of General and Staff Officers.

From the 15th of laſt month to the 1ſt inſt. 5250 quarters of wheat have been ſhipped off from hence for the Streights, and 5550 quarters for Portugal; and laſt week the Eaſt-India company entered outward at the Cuſtom-houſe 160,000 ounces of foreign ſilver coin.

On Saturday laſt a conſiderable quantity of prohibited goods, ſeized by his Majeſty's Officers belonging to the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, were condemned at the Court of Exchequer.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, *dated* Apr. 7, 1759.

'There have happened here three very extraordinary incidents. On the 15th of December there was almoſt a total eclipſe of the Sun, which laſted from ten in the morning till near one o' clock. A comet has been ſeen theſe twenty days, and remains ſtill viſible about four o' clock in the morning. A very large meteor in the air was ſeen on the 4th of this month at about ſeven o' clock at night, which appeared in the ſame ſhape, but much larger than the comet, and had the ſame direction. It laſted about ten ſeconds, and was of ſo great a brightneſs, that it was not poſſible for a perſon to look ſtedfaſtly at it. As for myſelf, I narrowly eſcaped feeling the effects of it; being then returning from a village near Bombay town, and in the open road, ſeeing an extraordinary light in the air, I turned my head that way to ſee what it was, when it immediately caught my eyes, in a manner, that I was not then ſenſible whether I had loſt 'em or not, and was obliged to put up my hand to ſcreen them. Every houſe was illuminated by it, as if there were a number of flambeaux lighted.'

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office from the Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Yarmouth, That the Conſtant Friend, John Wright, maſter, laden at Gainſborough with ſundry goods for London, which ſailed from the Humber the 14th inſt. having ſprung a leak by ſtreſs of weather, and the pumps choaking, was, on the next day, obliged to be run aſhore at Walcot, about three miles north of Happiſburgh, where ſhe broke all to pieces; that the maſter and three of the mariners, who were on board her, were drowned, and five of the mariners were ſaved; and that no more than two tons of cheeſe, five caſks of linſeed oil, a few caſks of beer, and two caſks of oatmeal, were ſaved out of her whole cargo, and no probability of any thing elſe being ſaved, except ſome lead that was in the ſaid veſſel.

There are at preſent about 1700 French priſoners at Siſſinghurſt in Kent, guarded by a battalion of the Kentiſh militia, who are relieved every fortnight from Maidſtone. The priſoners, by knitting purſes, gloves, &c. and making ſnuff-boxes, added to the government's allowance, make a comfortable ſupport; but they are debarr'd the uſe of firing, having attempted, and nearly effected, firing the caſtle, in order to facilitate their eſcape.

On Thurſday laſt was collected a moſt generous contribution for the diſtreſſed French priſoners in the caſtle of Wincheſter, after the Thankſgiving for the day, in the Cathedral Church of Winton. The Gentlemen and officers of the militia ſhewed an extraordinary compaſſion for the poor wretches; and the young Gentlemen of the college exhibited a moſt zealous ſpirit, and merciful compaſſion to the priſoners, ſo much diſtreſſed and diſregarded by their unmerciful and inhuman Sovereign.

Admiral Rodney is elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Okehampton, in the room of Thomas Potter, Eſq; deceaſed.

Laſt week a woman in Weſtminſter going out, put 60l. into a tub of aſhes, and next morning forgetting what was done, threw aſhes and money into the ſtreet, and a Bunter coming by, ſifted them, and found the money; but the woman was ſo lucky as to find the Bunter, who upon being carried before a Juſtice, returned it; the Magiſtrate obliged the woman to give the finder five guineas.

On Friday night laſt, at the bonfire at Whitehall, a boy about ten years old had a ſerpent flung at his head, which ſetting fire to his hair burnt him in ſo terrible a manner that it is thought he will not recover.

Wednesday, December 5.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 26, 1759.

SIR,

I Find you have given but little credit to what was mentioned in ſome former letters, where I acquainted you with ſome ſymptoms ſeemingly portending approaching peace. I then gave you to underſtand, that great Miniſter, who now preſides in England at the head of the adminiſtration, had, within his own breaſt, very powerful motives to prevent his hearkening to any ſecret propoſals of peace. I added, that he had publickly declared his court found herſelf perfectly able to offer peace to Europe, in conſequence of the ſucceſſes with which Providence had bleſſed her arms, and the immediate protection ſhe had ſo viſibly afforded the King of Pruſſia in the laſt attack of his enemies, but that it was below her dignity to aſk it. You will certainly have learnt before now, that that Miniſter, who has hitherto ſteadily perſevered in his maxims and proceedings, has alſo in this reſpect ſtrictly kept his word, and ſet a moſt excellent example to Europe of generoſity and moderation. It was on the 25th of November laſt that they delivered at the Hague, to the Miniſters of the three powers at war, viz. thoſe of France, Vienna, and Ruſſia, that admirable declaration, wherein their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties expreſs themſelves with the utmoſt dignity and diſcretion.

"I ſhall not now dwell upon the manner in which this ſtep has been received; it ſeems to have met with univerſal approbation. Every one is ſtruck with admiration for him, to whoſe wiſe adminiſtration they owe ſo much; and I, as an Engliſhman, moſt chearfully pay him that tribute, ſo juſtly due to his ſuperior merit. For tho' abſent from my own country, I ſhall always be heartily concerned for the ſucceſs of her arms, and the credit of her Miniſters.

"But I ſhall only acquaint you with ſome particulars, which plainly indicate, that the glorious ſtep muſt ſhortly be productive of the happieſt conſequences for our own native country, as well as for all Europe. I am therefore to tell you it is confidently aſſerted here, that France, England, and Pruſſia, have not only agreed about the place where the Congreſs is to be held (which is ſaid to be Breda) but that the Plenipotentiaries will aſſemble in the beginning of January: that France has already propoſed a plan of preliminaries to England, upon ſuch terms as cannot meet with many objections: they even name the plenipotentiaries on the part of France, whom they aſſert to be Meſſ. de Chavigny, de Caſtre, and de Buſſy. This, Sir, being the caſe, I think we may with ſome reaſon flatter ourſelves, this will have been the laſt campaign; and that before the end of the winter the comforts of Peace will happily ſucceed to the calamities of War.

I am, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, December 4, 1759.

Tranſlation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highneſs Duke Lewis *of* Brunſwick, *has delivered to the Miniſters of the* Belligerant *Powers, reſiding at the* Hague, *in the Name of his Majeſty, and of the King of* Pruſſia.

THEIR Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties, moved with compaſſion at the miſchiefs which the war, that has been kindled for ſome years, has already occaſioned, and muſt neceſſarily produce; thought themſelves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preſervation and well-being of their reſpective kingdoms and ſubjects, if they neglected the proper means

to put a ſtop to the progreſs of ſo ſevere a calamity, and to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifeſt the purity of their intentions, in this reſpect, their ſaid Majeſties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

"That they are ready to ſend Plenipotentiaries to the place, which ſhall be thought moſt proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a ſolid and general Peace, with thoſe whom the Belligerant parties ſhall think fit to authorize, on their part, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an end." *Gazette.*

They write from Hanover of the 23d ult. that it was aſſured there, That the Courts of Verſailles, Vienna, and Ruſſia had determined to enter into a negociation with the Kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, for a general peace.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The dutiful Addreſs of the States of the Iſland of Jerſey.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

THE duteous and numerous Addreſſes, already preſented to your Majeſty, from different parts of your kingdoms, to congratulate the ſucceſs of your royal fleets and armies, (a ſucceſs not more marvellous from circumſtances, than merited from Juſtice) have left us no new expreſſions, to beg your Majeſty's gracious acceptance of our warmeſt and moſt ſincere congratulations on theſe glorious events.

But, far from repining on that account, it is an additional happineſs to your moſt dutiful and faithful ſubjects here, that the glowing affection, which has ſo long diſtinguiſhed them, ſhould no longer remain the characteriſtic of that part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, but equally animate and actuate all the reſt.

Whilſt we moſt humbly entreat your Majeſty's acceptance of our declarations of joy, on the late important events, in common with thoſe of our fellow-ſubjects: We further moſt humbly beg your moſt gracious indulgence to pour at your royal feet the overflowing gratitude of our hearts, for the bountiful marks of your paternal care, in ordering ſuch conſiderable fortifications for the defence of this iſland, and that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to believe, that the fear of the moſt tyrannic yoke we could fall under, cannot animate us more in our defence, than the dutiful love to our preſent moſt auguſt Sovereign.

That Heaven may ſtill long vouchſafe to us the bleſſing of your benign reign, and that your Majeſty may tranſmit to your poſterity your virtues with your dominions, will always be the moſt fervent prayer of your zealous and grateful ſubjects of Jerſey, as it ſhall be our greateſt care to tranſmit to our poſterity the dutiful attachment to your Majeſty's government, and that moſt reſpectful affection to your ſacred perſon and Royal Family, which have ſo long been equally our pride and our pleaſure.

Iſland of Jerſey, Nov. 9, 1759.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from the Miniſters and Elders of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland; from the Principal, Profeſſors and Maſters of the Mariſhal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen; from the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen; from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council of Bedford; and from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes of Northampton; all which were very graciouſly received.

Letters from Francfort of the 16th ult. ſay that the advanced ſeaſon of the year had rendered the roads in that neighbourhood ſo very bad, that ſome bread and forage waggons were 11 days in going from thence to the French army at Gieſſen, which is not above 33 Engliſh miles; and that the French were reſolved to go into winter quarters, by forming a line from Wurtzburg quite to the Rhine.

The Placart publiſhed at Leipſick, by order of the King of Pruſſia, has occaſioned another from Francfort, forbidding any of the inhabitant to purchaſe any of the timber which the French propoſed to ſell in the foreſts of the Dutchy of Cleves; and the Count d'Affry has been given to underſtand by the Daniſh Miniſter at the Hague, and the States General, That if the French perſiſted in their intention, both Powers would immediately join the Allies with all their forces. This has made them relinquiſh their deſign.

The laſt letters from Hanau, of the 16th ult. adviſe, that the Saxon troops that were there in garriſon, are gone into quarters of cantonment, in the Dutchy of Wurtzburg.

They write from Madrid, that the Queen Dowager was going to reſide in the magnificent hotel, near Buen-Retiro, built by the Marquis de la Enſenada.

On Tueſday the Thunder-bomb ſpoke with his Majeſty's ſhip Sandwich, Com. Geary, who was likewiſe looking out for Admiral Hawke. Comm. Geary had, that day, ſpoke with a Dutch veſſel, the Anna Maria, John de Maye, who ſailed on Saturday the 24th from Nantz, where the Captain ſaw ſeveral men that eſcaped from a French man of war run on ſhore in the mouth of the river Nantz, and was told by them, that a battle had been fought between the Engliſh and French, and the latter beat; and that two more French men of war were loſt between Quiberon and Belleiſle.

Capt. Stanhope, in the Swiftſure man of war, is ſafe on his return for England, having loſt his main topmaſt in the engagement under Sir Edward Hawke. The Somerſet is cruizing with the Firm, Devonſhire, and Vanguard, twelve leagues off Belleiſle, in hopes of meeting with ſome of the French runaways.

'Tis ſaid Comm. Duff is to join Adm. Rodney off Havre, and is to be ſucceeded in his ſtation off Quiberon by a diviſion of Admiral Hawke's fleet, and it is ſaid that the bombardment of Havre is again reſolved on as ſoon as the weather will permit.

A Captain of a ſhip belonging to Newcaſtle, who is arrived in a Swediſh veſſel at Hull from Gottenburgh, reports, that a few days before Thurot ſailed from that port, one of his ſhips took an Engliſh veſſel, richly laden, the Maſter of which was in hopes of eſcaping Thurot by ſailing under Swediſh colours; and tho' he had the misfortune to be detected, yet he managed ſo well as to get his ſhip, worth 4000 l. ranſomed for about 400. M. Thurot inliſted on having two Dutch ſailors on board, which the Captain remonſtrated againſt, as they belonged to a neutral power, and were hired for the voyage at a high price, &c. However, Thurot detained them, but he returned their wages to the Captain, viz. forty guineas. This ſeems to be a plain proof that this ſquadron is but badly manned.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Oct. 10.

"The remainder of the French and Canadian army are ſtill in the field, about 18 miles off, under the command of M. Vaudreuil, the late Governor, and M. de Bougainville, Brigadier-General. This laſt was in town yeſterday to propoſe, as is imagined, ſome terms of ſurrender; a meaſure they muſt be obliged ſoon to come into, if we can credit deſerters, numbers of whom come in daily, and all agree that, in their preſent ſituation, cold and famine muſt ſoon diſperſe them. What will become of them, if they do not ſurrender, God knows, as their crops are moſtly deſtroyed, and upwards of 3000 of their houſes on the river ſide burnt down.

"We have now here an army of 5000 men, not an invalid amongſt them, as all the ſick or wounded are to be ſent to New-York or Boſton. We have ten months proviſions, ſo we have nothing to fear from the French. Freſh proviſions, however, are very ſcarce; and, I am afraid, we ſhall ſoon have none at all. What we have is mutton, about 1s. 3d. per pound; and nothing is reaſonable here but Port wine, which ſells at about 8l. the quarter caſk. Tallow candles are at 1s. each; and as moſt of the chimneys are beat down, the greateſt part of us, at leaſt for ſome time, muſt want both fire and candle.

"We are, however, cloſe employed in making what remains of the houſes as commodious as poſſible, and will continue as long as the ſeaſon permits.

"Gen. Murray is to command the troops left at Quebec, and the Hon. Capt. Maitland is appointed Adjutant-General."

Two Algerines Xebeques have been taken by the Neapolitan cruizers.

The Britannia, Tolmee, from London, is ſafe arrived at Guadalupe. In her paſſage ſhe fell in with two French privateers off the Leeward Iſlands, and engaged them both for ſome time, and obliged them to ſheer off. She has received but very little damage.

The Brothers Adventure, M'Dugall, from Cork to Antigua, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The John and Mary, from Riga to Briſtol, is loſt on the Naſs Sands, in the Channel; the crew are ſaved, as will the greateſt part of the cargo, being timber.

The Earl of Donegal, from New-York, for Liverpool, is loſt near Sligo.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when a motion was made by John Paterſon, Eſq; "That the thanks of the Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. late Lord Mayor of this city, for having moſt ably, as well as ſplendidly ſupported the dignity of that high and important office, to which he was called by the unanimous ſuffrages of his Fellow-Citizens, in a time of imminent danger and difficulty.

"For his exemplary zeal to promote the ſervice of his country, by a prudent exertion of his influence towards cementing the union and improving the confidence, which have ſo remarkably of late ſubſiſted between King and people, and ſo greatly contributed to our ſucceſs and reputation abroad, as well as to our ſafety and tranquillity at home.

"And laſtly for his generous patronage and aſſiſtance to the loyal endeavours of the Citizens of London to ſtrengthen the hands of government againſt the meditated efforts of a deſperate tho' vanquiſhed enemy; a meaſure ſanctified by the approbation and acceptance of our moſt auguſt Sovereign, and by the laſting honour which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon this city in the perſon and poſterity of their then chief Magiſtrate."

And the queſtion being put, it was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered, after it was fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the Town Clerk, to be preſented to his Lordſhip.

A Petition ſigned by a great number of the inhabitants of Ludgate-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, and places adjacent, was preſented to the Court, praying that Ludgate Priſon might be removed, which Petition was referred to the Committee of City Lands, who are to report their opinion thereon to the Court.

The lighting the city lamps for the next year was fixed at a price not exceeding 1l. 12s. per lamp.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Bolton, and ſeveral other Noblemen and Gentlemen, arrived in town from Hampſhire.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Advices by the Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Berlin, Nov. 22.

THE laſt letters from Saxony, which are dated the 17th, adviſe, that the King's quarters were then at Limbach; that M. Daun had tranſferred his quarters on the 13th from Rotſchonberg to Kefeldorf; that no doubt was made that the Marſhal would make his utmoſt efforts to maintain that advantageous poſt, without which it is impoſſible to approach Dreſden; but that when it was leaſt expected, he abandoned that alſo, and retired to Pauxen; whereupon the King's army advanced to Wilddruff, and the vanguard having proceeded to Keſſelſdorff, there was on this occaſion a pretty ſmart action between them, and the rear guard of the Auſtrians, to the diſadvantage of the latter. It is ſaid that the retreat of the Auſtrian army was occaſioned by the King's having cut off, in ſome meaſure, their communication with Bohemia; for Lieutenant-General Finck, having marched with a conſiderable body of troops by Friberg to Dippoldſwalde, not only ſecured that paſs, but alſo took poſſeſſion of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, which lead to Bohemia.

Theſe letters add, that the army of the Empire had endeavoured to open a paſſage by Karſtorff to Franconia, but were prevented by General Finck, who took from them 100 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon.

Francfort, Nov. 26. Prince Xavier of Saxony has juſt now received an expreſs from his brother Prince Albert, with advice of a great battle fought on the 20th, between Maxen and Falckenhauſen. The Generals Finck, Rebentiſch, Wunſch, Platten, Linſtaet, Weiſol, Moſel, Gerſdorf, and Wolffersdorff, commanded a body of 18 battalions and 35 ſquadrons, amounting to about 20,000 men. The operation they were charged with was deciſive. They were to take the Auſtrian army in its rear, and cut off its communication, by the Elbe, with Bohemia. Had they ſucceeded, all would have been loſt. They thought to ſurprize Marſhal Daun, and were greatly aſtoniſhed to find themſelves compelled to fight at a diſadvantage. The nine Pruſſian Generals, and the Saxon deſerter, Gen. Wolffersdorff, were taken, with their whole army, which was reduced, at the time of its ſurrender, to about 15,000 men. *Bruſſels Gaz.*

Bruſſels, Nov. 29. This day was received by a private letter from Franckfort, the almoſt incredible news of a ſignal advantage gained in Saxony by Marſhal Daun. All the Pruſſian Generals, who all at once appeared at the head of their troops, ſucceſſively diſappeared as ſuddenly as they ſhewed themſelves. Nine fell on the Auſtrian army at once, and remain priſoners, with about 15,000 officers and private men. Prince Henry's army amounted to about 45,000 men, and the reinforcement brought by Gen. Hulſen to 20,000. There are no certain accounts of the King of Pruſſia ſince the 9th.] He was ſaid to be at Groſſenhayn on the 10th, and at Torgau on the 13th. At preſent it ſhould ſeem that he hath not been in Saxony at all. *Bruſſels Gaz.*

Bruſſels, Nov. 30. A private letter received this morning from Franckfort gives the following account of the late happy event in Saxony.

'Yeſterday I ſaw a Saxon Officer, preceded by ſix poſt-boys blowing their horns, paſs under my window: he alighted at Prince Xavier's. I immediately ran thither, and learned from the Officer, that he brought the Prince a ſummary account, from his brothers in Saxony, of a ſignal advantage gained by Marſhal Daun on the 20th inſt. over a body of 19 battalions & 35 ſquadrons commanded by Gen. Finck. The battle was fought near Maxen, not far from Stuppen in the neighbourhood of the famous camp of Pirna. Gen. Finck had received poſitive orders from the King his maſter to advance upon the flank of the Empreſs-Queen's army, and to maintain his ground there till the 23d, on which day the King, after joining Prince Henry on the 22d, was to attack Marſhal Daun. This Auſtrian General augmented the confidence of Finck, by an apparent ignorance of his deſign; and by the moſt artful manœuvres incloſed him, as in a net, without his perceiving it, till the moment that the Auſtrian troops were ready to fall on him. The Pruſſians made very little reſiſtance. The 19 battalions and 35 ſquadrons, with nine Generals, were made priſoners. M. Daun was well ſeconded by the other Generals in gaining this victory, which has coſt his army nothing, but has inſpired the troops with marvellous ardour.

Francfort Gazette, Nov. 27. The corps under the Generals Finck and Wunſch which has been defeated and taken by Marſhal Daun, conſiſted of nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons. Nine Generals were made priſoners, among whom was the Saxon deſerter Wolfersdorff, who was immediately ſent to priſon. The whole corps and its Generals are made priſoners, and ſixty four pieces of cannon taken. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Utrecht, Nov. 26. Letters from Sileſia of the 17th, confirm the account that the Ruſſians continued their retreat through the Palatinate of Poſnania towards Thorn, and that General Laudohn, whoſe troops are reduced, by ſickneſs and deſertion, to 12,000 effective men, is marching by Cracow and Bilitz to Morav.

Duſſeldorp, Nov. 23 Prince Ferdinand has detached the Prince of Bevern to Widdeberg with 1500 men. The officers of this corps ſay they are going to Cologn; and becauſe they ſay it, we do not believe it. The Prince's real deſign is doubtleſs to draw forage from the Duchy of Berg, frighten the Elector of Cologne, and make M. d'Armentieres uneaſy for his rear.

Hague, Nov. 25. The laſt letters from Pr. Ferdinand's army, which are dated the 20th, ſay, that his head-quarters were then at Croſdorff; and as his Serene Highneſs knew that the French were preparing to march to winter-quarters, he waited only for the ſurrender of Munſter to do the ſame.

French Camp at Klein Linnen, Nov. 24. We are ſtill in the ſame poſition, ſuffering much from the cold, and under apprehenſions of the freezing of the Maine and the Rhine, which would greatly obſtruct the bringing ſubſiſtance to our army.

Liege, Nov. 28. M. d'Armentieres having in vain tried to diſengage Munſter, fell back to Dorſten, and from thence to the Rhine.

Verſailles, Nov. 23. The five ſhips and frigates of De la Clue's unhappy ſquadron, which have been at Cadiz ſince the battle off Lagos, are ſailed to return to ſome of our ports. If they meet with no misfortune, they will, with M. Bompart's ſquadron, which is careening with the utmoſt diligence, compoſe a reſerve to ſupport M. de Conflans, whom, it is ſaid, the enemy are ready to fall on, with double his force.

A melancholy rumour prevails that M. Conflans is entirely defeated. It is ſaid, that half of his ſquadron is ſunk, and the reſt diſperſed. It conſiſted of 21 ſhips of the line, viz. four of 80 guns, five of 74, one of 76, two of 70, and nine of 64. We flatter ourſelves that his loſs has coſt the enemy ſomething.

Verſailles, Nov. 26. The melancholy news of the loſs of M. de Conflans' ſquadron is moſt true. Being diſcovered by the enemy as ſoon as he ſailed from Breſt, he ſailed for the Bay of Quiberon to favour the embarkation. Admiral Hawke had time to come up with him. It is ſaid the Engliſh Admiral made a feint of retreating; and M. de Conflans continued his courſe. Admiral Hawke gained the wind, and ſeized a favourable moment for getting between the two lines of our ſquadron. We have no particulars of the engagement; but we know too well the iſſue of it. M. de Conflans, with ſeven or eight ſhips ran on ſhore on the coaſt: the reſt, being too far from land, diſperſed, and will ſcarcely eſcape the enemies ſhips that are in purſuit of them. Before the engagement an accident happened that ſeemed to foretell its bad ſucceſs: A veſſel had ſunk through a neglect of the ſeamen, who tacked without ſhutting the port-holes, ſo that ſhe immediately filled and overſet.

Amidſt this misfortune, we have ſtill ſome conſolation: the flat-bottomed veſſels and the whole armament are ſtill in port; and excepting the loſs, every thing may ſtill be made to ſucceed: but this will require time.

On the 21ſt paſt, M. de Silhouette reſigned the place of Controller-General. He is ſucceeded by M. Bentin, Lieutenant of the Police.

Letters from Madrid adviſe, that Mr. Wall is appointed Viceroy of Valentia, and is no longer Secretary of State, or one of the Miniſtry *&c.G.*

Paris, Nov. 19. On the 13th a packet-boat arrived at Rochelle, from Quebec, having on board M. Ramſay, late Governor of that capital of Canada; who ſays, that the Engliſh cannonaded that place 66 days ſucceſſively. The upper and lower town were almoſt entirely deſtroyed when the garriſon capitulated. The enemy have left in the place 4 or 5000 men, who cannot be much at their eaſe. The veſſels we had in the River St. Lawrence have received no damage, and are ſuppoſed to be on their voyage to Old France. When M. Ramſay came away, Montreal and other places were ſtill in our poſſeſſion. M. de Vaudreuil had aſſembled near 10,000 men, and propoſed to do ſomething with them in winter. *Amſt. Gazette.*

Paris, Nov. 23. A packet-boat which is arrived at Rochelle, from Canada, brings advice, that all the French troops in that country are aſſembled under the Marquis de Vaudreuil near Montreal, and that they had been joined by a conſiderable body of Indians; that both expreſſed the greateſt impatience to engage the Engliſh, and deſpair not of recovering Quebec. The ſame advices aſſure us that the Marquis de Montcalm is not dead, as was ſaid, of his wounds. *Hague Gazette.*

Bruſſels, Nov. 27. Letters from Madrid of the 12th ſay, that the whole Royal Family are attacked with the meaſles at Sarragoſſa. The Queen is very ill of a cold. The Princes are out of danger. The diſorder of the eldeſt Princeſs, who is of a very delicate complexion, is of a complicated nature A violent fever and cough, and a great pain at her breaſt, leave little room to hope for her recovery. The King was not expected at Madrid till the end of the month.

LONDON.

Advice was this day received from Saxony, that after the battle between the Auſtrians under General Harſch, and the Pruſſians under Generals Wunſch and Finck, the city of Dreſden had offered terms of capitulation, but that they were refuſed; and the garriſon was allowed two days to determine whether they would ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war.

By a letter from Amſterdam of the 28th of November, there is advice of Mons. Thurot's ſquadron from Gottenburg being arrived at Dunkirk.

Three of Commodore Boys's ſquadron being ſeparated from him in a hard gale of wind, are put into Cromerty to refit, having loſt ſome top-maſts.

The Joice, Buſſey, from Liſbon to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Vigo.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from the Warſpight, dated Villaine Road, Nov. 22, 1759.

'Monſ. Conflans, with his powerful ſquadron, 'neither ſhewed the bravery nor conduct of M. 'de la Clue, with his little fleet of ſeven ſail.

'The Admiral of the Breſt ſquadron contin- 'ued flying towards Belleiſle and its confines, 'in the moſt irregular and confuſed manner, 'without taking time to number his enemies, 'and giving his fleet no form, neither to pro- 'tect themſelves, or annoy his purſuers; but 'ſeemed to avail himſelf with the ſtratagem of 'leading our ſhips into dangerous rocks and 'ſands, thereby to favour his own eſcape, which 'in ſome meaſure ſucceeded, notwithſtanding 'the prudent behaviour of our gallant Com- 'manders, who engaged the enemy moſtly 'on their leeward ſide, thereby keeping the 'French neareſt the dangers of the ſhore, 'their decks expoſed to our muſketry, as 'well as being the cauſe of the Theſee and 'Superbe's filling with water at their lower 'deck ports, in the very time of action, and 'were thereby overſet in a moment; very few 'of their men could be ſaved, and not one of- 'ficer. The Formidable ſtruck before five, and 'had ſome of her priſoners ſhifted; the Hero 'ſtruck ſoon after, but a heavy gale of wind 'ſucceeding the whole night, ſhe could not be 'boarded. Nine ſail of the enemy went for 'Vilaine River, and M. Conflans, with ſix ſail 'more paſſed the Tower of Crozie, and the 'mouth of Nantz River, in order to acquaint 'M. Bompart at Rochelle how roughly he 'had been handled by Sir Edward Hawke, who 'had reſerved all his compliments through the 'French fleet for Conflans in the Soleil Royal.'

Laſt Saturday arrived at Plymouth the N. S. de Condilara & St. Antonio de Padua, Peter Cabreba, Maſter, bound from Teneriff for Rotterdam; ſhe was met, in lat. 38, by a French privateer of 20 guns, by whom ſhe was plundered of her proviſions.

It was rumoured yeſterday afternoon, that we had taken Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, from the French.—But they have not received any account of this affair at the India-Houſe.

Friday the following prizes were drawn, viz. 22,505, 1000l. 17,366, 57,627, 500l. 39,658, 100l. 23 of 50l. and 249 of 20l. each.

Saturday, 48,087, 1000l. 57,218, 500l. 5,162, 45,834, 57,677, 100l. 25 of 50l. and 256 of 20l.

Monday, 13,757, 20,000l. 16,279, 5000l. 40,061 1000l. 49,532 500l. 25,931, 33,924 100l. 18 of 50l. and 255 of 20l. each.

Tueſday, 58,419, 1000l. 2,190, 13,870, 25,905, 30,927, 100l. 17 of 50, and 244 of 20l. each.

Wedneſday, 17,467, 17,684, 28,247, 34,006, 41,026, 50,122, 65,163, 100l. 15 of 50l. and 258 of 20l. each.

Thurſday, 52,940, 54,761, 100l. 23 of 50l and 234 of 20l. each.

On Monday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby de Brooke took the oaths and his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers.

Tueſday the Right Hon. Henry Biſſon Legge, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Knight of the Shire for Hampſhire, in the room of the Marquis of Winchester, now Duke of Bolton.

Tueſday Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand on being appointed to ſucceed the late Baron Wedl, as Conſul-General to the Court of Ruſſia.

On Saturday a woman in golden lane, ſtanding up againſt the corner of a houſe to make way for a barrow, a cart coming by at the ſame time, drove ſo near that it ſqueezed her between the wheel and the houſe, and killed her on the ſpot.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 21 priſoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Budd, for ſtealing a cheſnut coloured mare, value 10l. the property of Oliver Wright, of Lutterworth; and Thomas Hartſhorn, for ſtealing a blackmare, value 6l. the property of Thomas Parker, of Buckland in Berkſhire. Ten were caſt for tranſportation, and nine acquitted.

Yeſterday 17 priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. James Brown, a ſoldier, for robbing John Parker in St. James's-Park of 5s. Thomas Page was found guilty of defrauding, by falſe pretences, Meſſ. Galand and Barber of a hogſhead of ſugar. Eight were caſt for tranſportation, and ſeven acquitted.

Tueſday at a General Veſtry of the pariſhes of St. Michael's, Cornhill, St. Benetfinc's, and St. Bartholomew's, they came unanimouſly to a Reſolution, to diſtribute twelve guineas out of each pariſh, amongſt thoſe perſons who were moſt aiding and aſſiſting to extinguiſh the late dreadful fire in Cornhill.

Laſt Friday between ſix and ſeven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Veſtry of the Romiſh Chapel in Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which burnt it down, and communicated itſelf to the houſe of his Excellency Count Viri, the Sardinian Ambaſſador, who being in an ill ſtate of health, was immediately carried to Newcaſtle-houſe, whither the valuable part of his furniture was alſo removed. It deſtroyed two houſes adjoining.

Promotions in the Army.

Firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards.

Nathaniel Bateman, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel.
Philip Jennings, Eſq; Cornet and Major.
Thomas Twyſden, Eſq; Guydon and Major.
Peter Sheppard, Eſq; Exempt and Captain.
Peter Hawker, Gent. Brigadier and Lieut.
John Jones, Gent. Adjutant and Lieut.

3d Regiment of Dragoons, Earl of Albemarle's.

Henry Stanley, Eſq; Captain.
Baſil Berridge, Gent. Lieutenant.
John Oſborne, Gent. Cornet.

Col. Burgoyne's *Light Regiment of Dragoons.*

—— Griffiths, Gent. Cornet.

Third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Michael Hudſon, Eſq; Captain.
Daniel Jones, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

Major General Waſh's *Regiment of Foot.*

—— Bevill, Gent. Lieutenant.

Col. Colville's *Regiment of Foot.*

Henry Atkinſon, Gent. Enſign.

5th Reg. of Foot, Major Gen. Hodgſon's.

Benjamin Baker, Gent. Lieutenant.
James Bouchier, Gent. Enſign.

14th Regiment of Foot.

Alexander Murray, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.
Wharton Emerſon, Gent. Lieutenant.
Richard Matthias, Gent. Enſign.

70th Regiment.

William Smalley, Gent. Enſign.

72d Reg. of Foot, Duke of Richmond's.

John Surnerton Dyer, Gent. Lieutenant.

Royal Regiment of Engliſh Fuſiliers.

—— Adderley, Gent. Lieutenant.

Major Blackett's Company of Invalids.

—— Baich, Gent. Enſign.

PREFERMENTS.

On Tueſday laſt the Right Rev. Dr. James Johnſon was inſtalled (by proxy) at the Cathedral of Worceſter, Biſhop of that Dioceſe, the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Tottie being the Repreſentative.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Ebdell, Maſter of the Free Grammar School at Litchfield, to the Vicarage of Anſley, Warwickſhire, by the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper.

Thomas Bedford, M. A. Chaplain to the Duke of Bolton, to the Rectory of Filleley, in the county of Cornwall.

Luke Imber, M. A. to the Vicarage of North Showberry, in the county of Eſſex.

BIRTHS.

21. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Leven of a Son.

27. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Clifford of a Son, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Mr. Clive, of Atherly in Shropſhire, to Miſs Clive, one of the daughters of Richard Clive, lately choſen Member for the borough of Montgomery.

Mr. Robert Thorne, of Wood-ſtreet, to Miſs Crook, of Ave-mary-lane.

Nov. 21. Capt. Lawrence, at York, to Miſs Ann Aiſlabie, daughter of William Aiſlabie, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Ripon.

26. Chriſtopher Griffith, Eſq; to Miſs St. Quintin, daughter of Sir Wm St. Quintin, Bart.

27. Thomas Yeo, Eſq; of Dean ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Tedd, of St. Mary Axe.

29. Charles Mears, Eſq; Commander of the Egmont Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Dore, niece of Capt. Hindman, of Upton in Eſſex.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. Henry Fairfax, of Toulſton, near Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire, Eſq; deſcended from a branch of that antient family.

21. The Right Hon. the Lady Eleanor Campbell, Counteſs of Stair.

22. Major Hewit, after a long illneſs that had contracted at Guadaloupe, at Bremmer in Wilts.

26. The Rev. Mr. Daniel Stockwell, many years Rector of Lyndhurſt and Minſtead, in the New Foreſt, Hants.

29. Mr. Kinleſide, Scarlet Dyer, at the Bank ſide, Southwark.

BANKRUPTS.

David Richard Milne, of Little Bell Alley, London Merchant.
Stephen Bovyer, of Tilſtone Fernhall in Cheſter, Cheeſe factor.
Thomas Berresford the elder, of Gorton near Manchester, Lancaſhire, Carrier.
William Wiſeham, of the Poultry, London, Linnen-Draper.
Thomas Carter, of Yarm, Yorkſhire, Butter-Factor.
John Denne, of Canterbury, Linnen-Draper.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	190	Males	240
Females . . .	148	Females	253
In all	298	In all	493

Decreaſed in the burials this week 12.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 43. Apoplexy 2. Aſthma 6. Burſten 1. Cancer 3. Childbed 3. Conſumption 86. Convulſions 107. Cough 2. Dropſy 21. Evil 1. Fever 47. Flux 1. French Pox 3. Gout 1. Gripes 1. Hooping Cough 15. Inflammation 1. Looſeneſs 2. Lunatick 7. Meaſles 1. Mortification 1. Palſy 1. Pluriſy 1. Scarlet Fever 1. Small-pox 98. Spotted Fever 1. Stilborn 11. Stone 1. Stoppage in the ſtomach 1. Suddenly 3. Teeth 13.

Caſualties.

Broken leg 1. Drowned 2. Killed by falls 2. Killed by accident 1. Overlaid 1. Starved 1.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 114 ½ a 115.
India Stock, 139 ½ a 140.
S. S. Stock, 99.
Old S. S. Ann. 87 ½ a ⅝.
New S. S. Ann. 87 ½ a ⅝.
Ditto 1751, 86 ¼.
3 per cent. Bank red. 86 ½
Ditto conſol. 87 a 86 ½.
Ditto 1726, ——
Ditto 1739, 86 ¼ a 86.
Ditto India Ann. ——
3½ Bank Ann. 1756, ——
Ditto 1758, 94 ½ a ¾.
New Bank circulation, —.
India Bonds, par a 18 dis.
New Navy and Victualling bills, 4 ½ per cent. diſc.
Lottery Tickets, 12l.
Script. 1759, 88 a 87 ½.

The following lines have been ſtuck up in ſeveral parts of Paris.

Eſtes vous citoyens ? l'occaſion eſt belle
Pour acheter une paix, vendez votre vaiſſelle:
On vous en payera un quart en argent ſec;
Les autres trois quarts en billets ſur Quebec.

Imitated in the manner of SWIFT.

YE Patriots of France who rich are as Jews,
Come melt down your *P-ſs-pots*, and *p-ſs in your ſhoes*.
Morblieu quo' the *Shylocks*—Pray, none of your ſquibs;
What! lend you our *a-ſes, and ſo-t thro' our ribs*.

ANOTHER.

LET us melt down our Plate, why hoard up the druſs?
When Lewis aſſures us, we'll ſuffer no loſs;
One fourth will be paid us, I'll venture my neck,
In Caſh—and three fourths by good draughts on Quebec.

ANOTHER.

Would you patriotiſm ſhew,—then pray take the hint,
And to purchaſe a peace, ſend your plate to the mint;
One fourth in prompt payment you'll ſurely receive,
The reſt very ſoon,—what more would you have?
Nor let it be ſeen this your ardour ſhould check,
For our well-belov'd King will give bills on Quebec.

The Preſent State of FRANCE.

SINCE the ſaucy French Nation
Dare threat with Invaſion
A Land that gives Law to the Globe,
Let me fairly diſcloſe
A true State of our Foes
That intend ſuch a wonderful Jobb.

Firſt, their Credit's decay'd,
Not an Atom of Trade,
In our Ports all their Shipping and Sailors,
And their Armies, God wot,
Are a mere Babble Rout
Of Monkey-fac'd Barbers and Taylors.

At Misfortunes like theſe,
Trueſt Hiſtory ſays,
Old Belleiſle looks confoundedly queeriſh;
And each Night with his Punk*
Mighty Lewis gets drunk,
To avoid the d-mn'd Thought of a Pariſh.

* Pompadour.

CHLOE's DEFENCE.

I'VE heard you oft in plaintive ſtrain,
When at my feet in tears complain,
That three long years you've ſigh'd in vain;

But I, with killing coldneſs fraught,
Ne'er yet on you beſtow'd a thought,
Not one kind wiſh,—Is that my fault?

In raptures I have heard you ſwear,
That Beauty's Queen has not my air,
Then ſigh, and cry ungrateful Fair.

Ungrateful, Sir! pray tell me why;
No obligation I deſcry,
Why I ſhould yield you ſigh for ſigh.

It's to my Charms you pay each vow,
To Nature then the debt I owe,
Nor in the leaſt oblig'd to you.

Had ſhe but left me in the lurch,
Fruitleſs, like your's, had been my ſearch,
Like Cælia forc'd to go to church.

Take my advice, your ſuit deſiſt,
Had mutual love but warm'd my breaſt,
Three years ago I'd made you bleſt.

Some other Maid may like your Wit,
Some other Man my Fancy hit,
And both, our Inclinations fit.

JACK MEGGOTT.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8½ 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 3¾

This Day is publiſhed,

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